

THE NEW CIVIC SPIRIT

A paper read by Mrs. S. L. Leeka before the Federated Clubs, of our land, has met a ready and generous response, forty-six states having forestry committees. The preservation of the Appalachian section of the White Mountain Forest Reserve, the Palisades of the Hudson, the "Big Trees" of California, has been zealously worked for by the club women, who have supplemented these special efforts by a vigorous crusade in the creation of a public sentiment in favor of preserving all forests and natural scenery, of protecting the birds, promoting public parks, and beautifying towns and cities by the planting of trees and shrubs.

It is not strange that laws for the protection of women and children appeal to thoughtful women. In nearly every state work is being done along these lines: child labor laws, juvenile courts, reform schools, homes for dependent and defective children, probation officers, vocational schools, assistance to the consumer's league, state employment of the unemployed, and laws limiting the hours of labor for women. We are pleased to note here that good work has been done here in Ohio by the last legislature along two of these lines, largely through the interests of the club women. A bill was passed providing for a woman's reformatory, also a bill limiting the hours of labor for women in shops and factories to nine hours per day. The bill as originally drafted provided for an eight-hour day, but the manufacturers brought forward so much opposition to the bill that it was amended to nine hours.

In nearly every city there is some progressive woman to lead the reform movement along some of the many lines of civic work. Notable among the women who have been working for pure food is Mrs. Harriet Murphy, of Omaha, the first woman food inspector in America. Thirteen years ago, when the Omaha woman's club was organized, a few of the women wanted a domestic science department. Mrs. Murphy was chosen as leader, and when they began to discuss their subject of study, it seemed as if there was only one common ground on which they might all meet, and that was food.

Pure Food Laws.

Quite a comprehensive list, is it not? Yet every day shows some work accomplished along these lines. Perhaps in no way is more effective work being done by women than by their efforts in behalf of pure food laws and their enforcement. The last report showed that in about thirty states the women's clubs had been promoting this important measure. In states where there were no pure food laws, or only inadequate ones, they have worked for the passage of good laws, or amendments to make the old ones more effective. To educate is no less important than to legislate, and the field of woman's work has included both efforts. Often the emphasis is placed upon securing clean food and clean markets, for which housekeepers have the most powerful weapons—that of the quiet boycott of places that are unsanitary. This weapon is so effective that in a city in Indiana, it was said by the State Food Commissioner that the day after a woman's mass meeting, and the circulation of a paper by which the signers agreed to patronize only the shops bearing the seal of the board of health, the shopkeepers almost were themselves out cleaning house, and I believe are still at it.

That this crusade in behalf of pure food is vital, not only to the home, but also to the community and the nation, is conceded. Since the time of our forefathers, conditions have changed. Then the food was obtained mostly from their own farms and gardens, where they could see cleanliness was observed; but what a change has taken place since then; our vegetables come, perhaps, from Florida; our meat, possibly, from Chicago. As some one has appropriately said, "The road from the kitchen's door to the orchard and vegetable garden, once so short, has become long and eventful."

Open Air School.

So, since this is true, it behooves us to keep the road as uneventful as possible. It may take a Dr. Wiley or an Upton Sinclair occasionally to keep the road clear. The way of the reformer—like that of the transgressor—is hard. But the motive that actuates civic reformers lifts them so far above the petty criticism of the multitude, that it serves only as a sort of applause, making them realize that their work must be effective, or it would bring forth no condemnation.

Better schools is another line along which the women are working in every state. Their aim is that every child shall have equal educational opportunities. That there shall be strong and well enforced child labor laws in every state; well equipped and well-cared-for school-houses, expert paid supervisors of all school work; training for the hand; (something that our Marion schools lack); and moral instruction in all public schools. The open-air schools for anaemic and tubercular children (which have been advocated by our Dr. Hartman) have been successfully tried in many cities. In Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, Kentucky, Nebraska and Oklahoma, much work has already been done along these lines.

In California the efforts of women include almost all lines of civic improvement—the establishment of libraries and reading rooms; the promotion of the work of the juvenile court, and of probation officers; sanitation committees; public playgrounds, free markets; the organization of crusades for pure milk and against bill-boards, the fostering of an interest in Arbor day, and the institution of lecture courses on practical civic questions. It seems that woman has developed a civic conscience that gives her family, her city and herself no peace.

Preserve Natural Heritage.

The appeal to preserve our heritage, the forests and rural beauties

Thursday, work again; but people had heard of her and her work for municipal reform. The back yards of her city were dirty; she photographed a number of the worst yards; then she organized a Civic Improvement league and had a lantern exhibition of the back yards. As the pictures appeared, the people squirmed in their seats; every owner of a yard shown resolved instantly that no one should ever recognize that yard as his, and as a result, Kalamazoo had such a cleaning that in twenty-four hours, the lantern slides were hopelessly out of date. Other cities began to ask, "can you come and help us?" So she visited the cities in many states, pointing out changes that should be made.

In Kentucky, several of the cities heard of her arrival, and hurriedly tried to clean up. We gave Mrs. Crane the glad hand," said a Henderson, Ky., paper, "and she said our hand was dirty." But the best people of Kentucky were in earnest, and after her visit organized civic leagues to inaugurate the reforms she suggested.

Rochester an Awakened City.

Mrs. Joseph Bowen of Chicago and Mrs. Frederic Schoff of Philadelphia have led each of these cities in the reform work for the children. In the city of Rochester the new civic spirit has progressed faster and farther than in any other I can name. There the men and women work together. Rochester leads the country in its preventive municipal work. Typhoid is unknown; its fight for pure milk is known the world over. Its school room clinics are the talk of the medical world; the mothers are instructed in the care of themselves and children; if children are anemic or heretofore, the work of fighting the white plague begins. In one of the central school buildings a physician, a nurse and a dentist are in regular attendance. If these workers find anything wrong with the child, the parents are notified. When the parents are poor, treatment is free. If a tubercular child, its home environment is investigated and remedied. If possible, if the disease has made little progress, the child is placed in an open-air school.

The city playgrounds and schools of physical culture are famous wherever these subjects have been discussed. There is a factory school for boys, and a domestic science school for girls, starting with the seventh grade. To help the boys decide what trade they would like to follow, they are taken in groups on tours of inspection of the factories and shops on every Saturday. The girls who must work in factory or store, not only learn something of the trade at which she will work, but are given 40 lessons in cooking, sewing and domestic arts. The school buildings are used as club social centers, and are open as club rooms in the evening to any member of a family over 14, who is employed during the day. Athletics, debates, music, and even minstrel performances play an active part. Each social center has a civic club to discuss the common needs of the city. When a civic crisis arises, the Rochester woman is eager to help. In the civic life of Rochester, there is a hint for every woman of something she can do in her own town.

One Woman's Great Work.

When the Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs was formed, Mrs. McMurphy was made chairman of the household economics committee for the state, and later on secretary of the same committee for the National Federation. In '08, when the Trans-Mississippi Exposition opened at Omaha, Mrs. McMurphy had charge of the Model Kitchen. "In how many ways can you cook corn?" demanded the commissioner. "I will serve it in just 100 ways," she answered. From that hour, until the exposition opened she experimented, and in the end had her 100 recipes.

From Omaha she went to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo; many of you will remember her, and her model kitchen. Here she heard for the first time, lectures on food adulteration, and returned to Nebraska, burning with the message. As an officer of the State Federation, she was frequently scheduled for club lectures and talks. She was food for her own club, the pure food law, and how much Nebraska needed it. Women became interested in what she had to say; they carried her message to their husbands. The bill was finally passed, and Dr. Wiley has pronounced it one of the best and most drastic in the country.

What Mrs. Crane Has Done.

Mrs. McMurphy next met the club women at the State Federation meeting, and said: "This is a woman's bill; we helped to have it passed; it affects us more directly than it does the men. I want to be food and drug inspector for the state." So the boom for her was started by the women. The governor realized that to combat so popular a movement would be the height of folly, so her appointment was assured. She visited the slaughter houses, shops and bakeries, on her tours of inspection. "Snooper," they called her at first, and she answered, "Yes, but I am an official snooper, you see!" One of the state officials has summed up her work thus: "Women may be radicals when it comes to the question of what they will feed their families, but what is one thing—you can't fool 'em!"

Another Woman Who Has Done.

Another woman who has been doing noble work along these lines is Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo. Eight years ago, Mrs. Crane was trying to get some one to lecture before the Women's club of that city. She was chairman of the committee of Household Economics. The committee was studying meats, and she wanted some one from the city or State Board of Health to lecture upon meats and meat inspection. But they were all too busy to help her out, so she went to work and studied up on it for herself, from a local inspection of the meat shops and slaughter houses. She went home from her inspection, literally ill. But the lecture was given to the club, and she repeated it to the city council.

They were aghast at her revelations, but could do nothing, because the slaughter houses were outside the city limits. So everybody considered the matter ended, but Mrs. Crane, who visited Grand Rapids, Lansing and Warsaw, and found things no better, so determined to put the matter before the legislature. She got up a bill providing that cities should draft their own meat inspection ordinance, and worked till it was passed. Then she went back to her club

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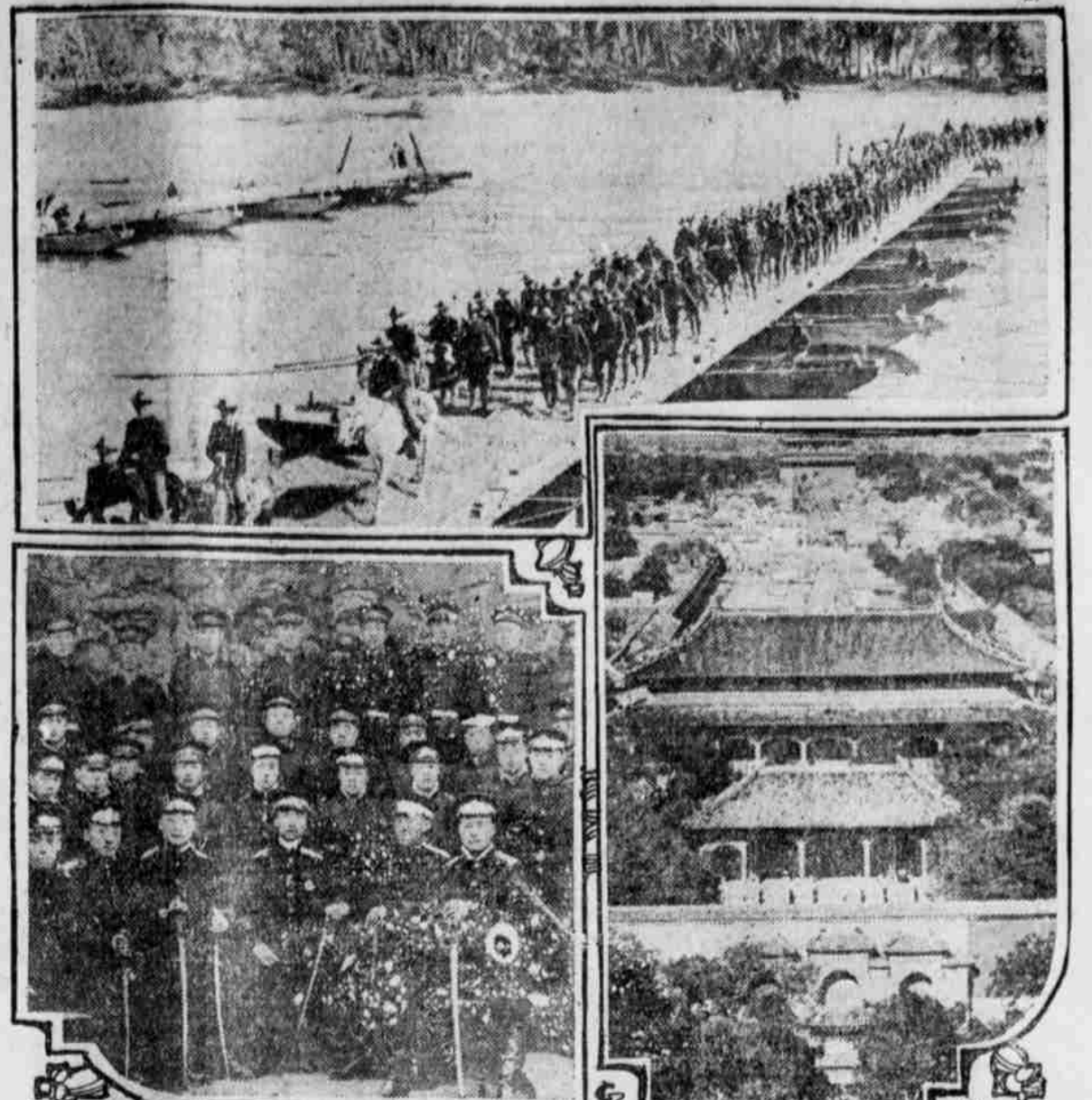
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UNITED STATES TROOPS WILL BE LANDED IN CHINA TO PERFORM INTERNATIONAL DUTY IN GUARDING RAILWAY FROM PEKING TO SEA



U.S. TROOPS (TOP PICTURE) CROSSING LUZON RIVER ON PONTOON BRIDGE. (BOTTOM) CHINESE IMPERIAL ARMY OFFICERS (FROM VIEW FROM PEKING)

Although it is limited in some sources that the hurried military movements in the Philippines are prophetic of American intervention in the Chinese revolution, the explanation generally predicted is that from Washington, that a regiment of troops to be landed in China will have for its only purpose the performance of an international duty under the Boxer treaty in keeping open the line of communication between Peking and the rest, maintaining a military force along the railway.

but where there is a federation of the women's clubs, and the members band together to accomplish something along these lines, a great deal can be accomplished by united effort.

Have you ever noticed on the principal street of Marion, within less than a square of the court house, a lot on which there are piles of refuse, decayed banana stalks lying within a foot of the sidewalk, and which has been there for months?

Do you ever see fruit and vegetables exposed for sale in the dust of the streets?

Do you refuse to deal with the grocer who advertises his wares by blocking the sidewalk?

Germes for the Children.

Have you seen, as I did often last summer, bananas spread out to catch the dust of the streets, the broken rinds black with myriads of germs, laden flies, and ignorant mothers buying them and calmly handing them to their children to eat?

Did you see, as I did a few days ago, a dressed veal being hauled in a wagon down the principal street of the city, without even the usual piece of dirty canvas to protect it from the dust from the mill-laden streets?

Did you buy some of the veal for your dinner?

Do you ever eat baker's bread?

Did you ever hear of one where the neighbors on either side gathered up 30 whiskey bottles within a few days?

Do you think bread made by a drunken baker could possibly be clean?

Have you ever seen the driver of a bakery wagon carry the bread from the wagon to the grocery where perchance you trade, with the leaves piled up on the sleeve of his dirty coat?

Have you seen the same driver go into the grocery with a load of his wares, leaving the wagon doors open, and if it was summer have seen hundreds of flies leave the horse and take refuge on the cakes and pies?

Do you ever eat any of the frozen mixtures in the cafes and parlors where they are sold?

Do you know that some of them are unspeakably dirty behind the scenes?

Do you remember the health officer's revelations, two or three years ago, of the rusty tin cups lying in the dirty sinks of our school buildings?

Public Drinking Cup.

Do you know that the use of the common drinking cup is still continued?

You careful mothers, who would not give to one of your children even a spoon used by another member of the family, can you look on in indifference, and see your child drinking from the same cup as the tubercular child, the diphtheritic child, the child with unclean mouth who never possessed a tooth brush?

Have you ever watched the public fountain on the square? Have you seen some bear-eyed tramp, with a drink-engendered thirst, foul with the foulest of foul diseases and communicable from the drinking cup if there is an abrasion of lip or tongue, let the cup fall and the next instant some bright-eyed boy—your boy, perhaps—run up and take a drink?

Do you remember the sickening disclosures in regard to our slaughter houses, two or three years ago?

Do you know that they are in any better condition today?

Do you remember that of the 60 groceries, bakeries and meat markets

here in Marion which were recently visited by a state inspector, nearly all were found to be in an unsanitary condition and were ordered to clean up?

These are not pleasant matters to discuss, but since they are existing conditions, and far worse to endure than to discuss, how much better to meet the issues boldly, and try to better them.

Do you ever allow your children to visit the moving picture shows?

Have you assured yourselves that they are the kind of pictures you wish to impress on the pure mind of your child? Pictures are educational. Do you wish to educate your child to look calmly at murders and lynchings as a matter of course and as a part of our twentieth century civilization?

Weights and Measures.

In regard to weights and measures, do you know that when you buy meat, in eight cases out of ten, you don't get the amount you pay for? Do you know that many grocers use a liquid measure quart for cranberries and such things, instead of a dry measure quart?

Do you buy your potatoes and apples measured in a peach basket, or a dry measure bushel?

Have you noticed the ingenious peck measure used by some of our grocers? Instead of the low, flat peck, with a large surface to be rounded up for good measure, the new one is long and deep, and if the apples are large, there are more spaces than fruit, and two or three apples placed on top give the rounded-up measurement.

I might go on and name many other things, but my experiences along this line would fill a book. These are only a few of the things awaiting reform, and under the direction of our worthy president and her able executive board, there is much that the Federation of Clubs which represents 150 of the thinking and doing women of Marion might do.

With the assistance of the health officer, we might ask our grocers, bakeries and meat shops to go on the clean list—and agree to patronize only those who promise to keep their places in a sanitary condition.

We now have a sealer of weights and measures. We might use our efforts to secure just weights and measures of the food we buy.

We might use our united efforts toward securing manual training in our schools; why should our city fall behind others in this regard?

Why Keep Schools Shut?

We might use our influence in creating a public sentiment toward furthering our costly school buildings. The boys of our town who are unable to pay the admittance fee to the Y. M. C. A. have no place to spend the evenings, except in cheap theaters and moving picture shows, and hang around the saloons, while these school buildings sit silent and deserted. Shall we keep them warmed at night, that a few flowers in the windows may not perish, while the boys of our city roam the streets, because perchance they might have to be swept again if used, or it might inconvenience the janitor? Emerson might still find here in Marion, "things in the saddle, riding mankind," and it was a good many years ago that a Greek philosopher protested against taking more thought for our cattle and other possessions than for the rearing of our sons.

Let us select some one thing, and say, "This one thing I do." We have proved that women can do the things they set out to do, and that it is en-

tirely possible for women to distinguish between their party issues and their party gowns. We may have public sentiment against us, but let us persevere until the people begin to think.

We may have to meet criticism, but some one has aptly said, "The only way to avoid unkind criticism is to say nothing, do nothing, be nothing."

Mrs. McMurphy says that in her opinion, a club which does nothing to better conditions in the home and the municipality, is unworthy the attention of her sex.

When the women of Marion awaken to a sense of their city's needs, then will we emulate Rochester in the possession of the new civic spirit.

Stanley on Roosevelt.

New York, Nov. 15.—Washington special to the Globe says:

"Chairman Stanley, of the congressional committee, which is investigating the Steel corporation, discussed with President Taft the attack of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt upon the administration's policy in dealing with the trust question."

"On leaving the president," Representative Stanley said, "I don't believe that either of those cautious gentlemen, Judge Gary or Mr. Frick made Mr. Roosevelt their father confessor. It is hardly probable that he knew all the facts concerning the United States Steel corporation and the Tennessee Coal & Iron company deal which he upholds."

"Mr. Roosevelt is a great man, but I doubt if any one man will make up the mind of the American people about this corporation."

"Indications are that the house democrats will take issue with the colonel as to whether the Steel corporation is a good trust or a bad one."

A Massachusetts inventor's horse feeding bag has a compartment to hold grain which permits only a small quantity to reach an animal's mouth at a time, thus preventing waste.

MINISTER TO BRING FAMILY FROM CHINA

Alfred Sze, who is soon to arrive in Washington as the new minister from China, is here shown with his wife and child. Sze spent his boyhood years in America and was educated here. It will be his wife's first visit to this country.

What man, with soul and brain can be indifferent to this mighty foe of body, of mind, of spirit, of family, of government, of church? God give us each some appreciation of the unmeasured and immeasurable evils of this traffic of death, and grant us the heroic equipment and undaunted spirit for its destruction.—H. Allen Tupper, D. D., L. L. D., Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York.

A Patriot's Prayer.

Lord God Almighty! defend our land, we beseech thee, from the secret power, and the open shame of great national sins; from all dishonesty and civic corruption; from all vainglory and selfish luxury; from all cruelty and the spirit of violence; from covetousness which is idolatry; from impurity which defiles the temple of the Holy Spirit; and from intemperance, which is the mother of many crimes and sorrows, good Lord, deliver and save us, and our children, and our children's children, in the land which thou hast blessed with the light of pure religion; through Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and King. Amen.—Henry Van Dyke.

Temperance

[Edited by the W. C. T. U.]
"The first requirement of a good patriot is that he be a good man and a good neighbor."

"Cowardice is almost as great a foe of patriotism as is greed."

As to the course of procedure for all patriots in their effort to hasten the day when our nation shall be free from the liquor curse, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones says:

"Obviously we must put ourselves in line with the more advanced thought and the more lofty practices in this direction. The lessons of the laboratory must be heeded and the victim of science enforced. Children must be educated to feel the waste in this matter. It becomes every good citizen to stand out with the men and movements that look toward the abolition of the blighting curse of the nasty stuff. It becomes us to stand up to be counted whenever opportunity offers; to cast off the leading strings of effete parties and their bosses, and to take hold of this most practical reform in the most practical way."

"Old truths may have new expressions, and new duties new reutilization. The patriotism of 1911 is not to manifest itself as did the patriotism of a hundred years ago. New conditions create new duties. The patriotism of the battlefield is not today's need, and it seems, happily, as if the demand for it would grow less and less with the years. Instead there arises the call for the more difficult and complex grace of a patriotism which, amid the intricate life and pronounced commercialism and individualism of the twentieth century, will stand steadfastly for the old, simple virtues which alone can make men and nations great, and which will count continuously for the tested ideals and for the welfare of the many."—The Union Signal of October 26, 1911.

A Challenge to the Brewers.

During a visit to the brewers an opportunity to present to the public their defense, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Temperance society of the Methodist church, a few days before the close of the International Brewers' Congress in Chicago, issued a challenge to any brewer or representative of the brewing trade, to meet him and debate the subject of whether the manufacture of beer is a legitimate business. The challenge was not accepted, but on Sunday, the closing day of the Congress, Dr. Wilson, assisted by other temperance workers, spoke at a mass meeting at the Wabash Avenue Methodist church, which is situated next door to The Coliseum, the meeting place of the Brewers' Congress.

Among the arguments advanced by Dr. Wilson, were the following:

"I am going to show you that the saloon no more belongs to legitimate business than the gambling den belongs to the church."

"Civilization is moving forward and stepping upward, and in its progress it has put its feet down on many things once considered legitimate, but now stamped out as crimes."

"In this march it has stamped out dueling, slavery, polygamy, cannibalism, bull fighting, prize fighting, lottery drawings and gambling."

"The next great step of the Christian civilization is to put down in the class with the crimes that civilization has risen above, or discarded, the whole liquor traffic for beverage purposes."

Brewers Stand Alone.

"The brewers are the only body of manufacturers which ever held a congress exhibiting only machinery and materials used as implements, and which kept the finished product of its work in the background."

"If it had brought out the product of its factories, exhibiting the million drunkards with transformed faces, wrecked hopes and defiled clothing, the product and support of the liquor traffic, and shown us broken-hearted mothers, we would have to hold a meeting."

"The public would have turned away from the sight that would have been exhibited in The Coliseum. You can not run a mill without logs and you can not run a brewery and saloons without turning out drunkards."—The Union Signal of November 2, 1911.